FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1850. [NO. 1742.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

MANTUA-MAKING.

To the Ladies of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Miss ELIZABETH EVANS

HAS taken the Weeks House, (near Mr. Gee's,) where she intends making Dresses, &c. She solicits the patronage of the public, and flatters herself that she can give general satisfaction to her employers. Her charges will be moderate.

October 11, 1850. 41-3w

STRAYED,

A DARK-RED COW, rather above the common size, about 5 years old. One of her horns shorter than the other. I will pay Five Dollars to any one who will deliver her to me in Fayetteville.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Oct. 14, 1850. 41-3w

CANDLE FACTORY for Sale.

THE "Fayetteville Candle Factory" will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at the Market House, on Saturday the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock (M.) unless disposed of previous to that time at private sale.

To any person who could give it attention, it would yield a good profit. Terms liberal.

For particulars, apply to

E. J. LILLY.
Oct. 14, 1850. 41-2w

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.
Oct. 12. 41-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a Divorce from my wife Betsey, from the bonds of matrimony.

WOODSON LEA.
Pittsboro', Oct. 10, 1850. 41-4w

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 17th Sept. last, his bound apprentice boy named ALEXANDER LOCKLAER, aged about 17 years. All persons are cautioned against harboring the said boy.

PETER DUNCAN.
Red Banks, Robeson co., Oct. 10. 41-3wpd

Important and Unrivalled Improvement in Water Wheels,

FOR MILL-OWNERS.

RECENT improvements in the French Turbine and Scotch Mortar Water Wheels, exceeding all others, even the most perfect Overshot Wheel, by a great per centage, has been Patented by Mr. Henry Van Dewater. It has been fully tested, and found far in advance of all other wheels, both in POWER and economy or quantity of water required. Its superiority is established in the following points: 1st. It gives greater per centage of the water. 2d. Is not affected by back-water. 3d. Is not obstructed by ice. 4th. Wastes no water. 5th. Is more durable. 6th. Requires less room. 7th. It is less variable in its motion when performing less or more labor, with the same supply of water.

The quantity of water required under different heads and falls, for 6 and a half horse-power, say from 5 to 28 feet fall, first—

ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in
5-114, 6-88, 7-68, 8-57, 9-48, 10-44, 11-38,
ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in
12-31, 13-31, 14-29, 15-26, 16-25, 17-23, 18-21,
ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in ft in
19-20, 20-19, 21-18, 22-17, 23-16, 24-15, 25-14,
ft in ft in ft in
26-11, 27-10, 28-9

By the above table we will abide and warrant our wheels, or no pay. All who may wish to improve their mills or factories, by the use of the above wheels, and will send us a statement of head and fall of water, and the amount of horse power required to drive the machinery they use, will receive immediate attention.

Reference may be had to Messrs. Ten Eyck & Curtiss, Cazenovia, New York, who are using one of our Wheels, driving 3 sets of heavy woollen machinery throughout, estimated at 38 Horse Power, under 13 feet head, venting 96 inches of water. Also, to Horace Odell, science millwright, of the same place, from whom reliable information may be obtained. Also to John Van Camp, of Tully, who has one of our Wheels, driving 2 sets of stone, cracker and bolts, grinding 14 bushels per hour, with 14 inches of water and under 28 feet head; and of John R. Hopkins, who has one under 24 feet head, now in operation at Auburn, driving 20 horse power with 25 inches water; also to Mr. M. W. Priest and Isaac Small, of Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. I have displaced two of the old Howd Wheels at Little Falls, Herkimer county, which were using 1100 inches of water, under 7 feet head, to drive 90 looms and 3600 spindles, and necessary preparation for making cotton cloth, and I can drive the mill with 525 inches of water, and use 418 inches and do more work than the Howd wheels could do, or the Wooster wheel, called East, or the United States wheel. Noah R. Smith, of Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., has two under 5 feet head, one uses 316 inches of water, grinding fifteen bushels per hour of corn, and the other uses 135 inches of water, and grinds 8 bushels wheat per hour, which displaced a central discharger, that drew 216 inches of water, and did not grind but 6 bushels per hour on the same run of stone.

☞This Wheel is capable of driving, according to the quantity of water, and as the head and fall may be in height, from 6 horse-power to 250 horse-power.

Price of Wheel from $150 to $1600, according to amount of power required.

N. B. For territorial rights, or wheels, apply to the subscriber, where a model can be seen.

BURR PECK, No. 16 Light street,
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 1, 1850. 41-2w

HYSON TEA, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted will confer a favor by calling at Cook & Johnson's and paying up, as an early settlement of the affairs of the concern is earnestly desired.

COOK & POWELL.
October 12, 1850. 41-3w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Mary J. Millar, will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 11th November next, (being Monday of the Superior Court,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

Sixty Acres of LAND, situate about three quarters of a mile north-east of the Court House, formerly known as the Colin Shaw place, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woods. That portion cleared is now under cultivation, and is well adapted to the raising of corn, hay, &c.

The vacant LOT on Grove St., nearly opposite the Jail, containing one-quarter of an Acre, adjoining Benbow on the east, and Mrs. Dawson's lot on the west and north.

The LOT, with all the improvements thereon, on the north-east corner of the Court House square, containing half an Acre. The Buildings on this Lot were originally constructed with all the conveniences for accommodating Boarders and entertaining Travellers. It was long and favorably known as Millar's Tavern. Its proximity to the Court House gives it advantages as a public stand.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold the *Pew* lately owned by Mrs. Millar in the Presbyterian Church, designated in the plan of said Church as No. 8.

☞The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of twelve months, interest from date. The Pew will be sold on a credit of six months, interest from date.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r
of M. J. Millar.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1850. 40-ts

TO OLD SOLDIERS.

THE undersigned will procure Bounty Lands for any soldier who served in any regiment, company or detachment, in the war with England declared in 1812, or in any of the Indian Wars since 1790.

Old Soldiers would do well to make immediate application to him, and all the necessary information will be furnished to establish their claims.

He has received the proper Blanks. Charge $5 per case.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, October 5, 1850. 40-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Town of Lumberton, in the County of Robeson.

Oct. 5, 1850. 40-tmL

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollowware, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Corn-Shellers, Wrought and Cut Nails, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Swedes and English Iron, Saddlery, Crockery and Glass Ware.

—ALSO—

Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3—in whole, half and quarter Barrels; also, Kits, No. 2; also, Mess and extra prime Pork. New York Superfine Flour, a good article.

The above stock embraces very many new styles, and is altogether the best we have ever opened. Our customers, and the public, are solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as circumstances will admit.

A CARRYALL.—On sale, a newly fitted up Carryall, cheap. Inquire at Mr. A. H. Whitfield's Carriage Factory.

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.
October 4, 1850. 40-6w

Boarding House,

Court House Square, Fayetteville, N. C.,
By John Stewart.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and if prompt attention, good ostlers and servants, and the best the market affords, will satisfy, I am satisfied I can please. I am determined nothing shall be left undone that will give my patrons comfort. My whole time will be devoted to the House and Stables.

JOHN STEWART.
October 7, 1850. 40-1m

Consolidated Lotteries of Md. for Oct. 1850.

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by the State Lottery Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland, and CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!

All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,

Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
MUSEUM BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

The list of Prizes sold by Colvin & Co. in the September Lotteries show the cheering fact that "all is well."

The Grand Capital $50,000, Nos. 31 57 65. Sold in Baltimore.
The Grand Capital $20,000, Nos. 2 19 53. Sold in N. Carolina.
The Grand Capital $25,000, Nos. 26 68 75. Sold in Alabama.
The Grand Capital $15,000, Nos. 8 30 74. Sold in Tennessee.
The Grand Capital $20,000, Nos. 54 60 63. Sold in Mississippi.

AND OTHER PRIZES!

"As thick and numberless as the gay motes that people the sunbeams."

All orders per mail receive prompt attention.

Please examine the following schedule of

Lotteries for October, 1850.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tkts Whls.	Qrs.
" 28.	4 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½, 36,	9
" 29.	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	5, 60,	15
" 30.	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10, 120,	32½
" 31.	5 of 1,000	72 Nos. 11 drawn,	1, 15,	3¾

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
38-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act to emancipate Lucy and Laura, two slaves, the property of Gurdon Deming.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1850. 39-4w

Watches and Jewelry.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage,) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8-day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,
At the Old Stand, North side Hay street,
4 doors above the Market House.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS AND CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.
September 7, 1850. 36-tMar

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES SODA BISCUIT,
10 half barrels Butter Crackers,
1 qr. cask *pure* French Brandy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38tf

To the Heirs at Law of Mary Henry, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Personal Estate of the late Miss Mary Henry is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, and that I, as her Administrator, have filed a Petition to sell the Real Estate, according to act of Assembly.

You are therefore notified to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December 1850, then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why a sale of said Real Estate should not be made by Decree of said Court.

JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r
of Mary Henry, dec'd.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38-6w

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851,** just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the next Legislature, to restore to the citizens of Bladen County the power of electing their own Committee-men for Common Schools.

NEILL KELLY.
Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete

Stock of Goods,

direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞All are invited to call and see before purchasing.

Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
90000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

Constantly Manufacturing,

First Quality ETHEREAL OIL, at the lowest market prices; with pure CAMPHINE and PINE OIL, LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, CHANDELIERS, &c., by the package, dozen or single one. Also, a fresh importation of Gothic Waiters, Bohemian Ware, &c. &c., all of which will be sold very cheap. The Trade are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. S. TOUGH, 274 Baltimore st.,
opposite Hanover.
Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1850. 38-6w

One Price and no Variation!

CANDY

At $12 50 per Hundred Pounds!!

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his customers and the public for their liberal patronage, and would inform them that he continues to manufacture his great

VARIETIES OF CANDIES,

All of which are WARRANTED TO STAND WELL in any climate.

He also deals in every variety of GREEN, DRIED AND PRESERVED

FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST market prices.

☞All goods warranted according to representation. List of articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Persons dealing in Confectionary, Fire Works, &c. are invited to call.

☞*Goods delivered Free of Drayage.*☜

JOSEPH R. MANN,
Candy Manufactory and Fruit Store,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Sept. 16, 1850. 38-6w

50 kegs Pure and Extra White

LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

LINSEED OIL, for sale by

SA'ML J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1. 39tf

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

MISS BINGHAM will resume her school on Tuesday the first of October.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

2,000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his Land, lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco, or Cotton; is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

☞*Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in payment.*

Persons desirous of seeing the above Land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother, on the premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.
Sept. 23, 1850. 39-6w

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Keilogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1850.

Arthur D. Wilson and Young Wilson, *vs.* David Coob, wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel M. Wilson, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. R Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in August 1850.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
August 24, 1850. 39-6w

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th days of NOVEMBER next, *ALL HIS PROPERTY*, consisting of

Real Estate and Valuable Personal Property,

In Albemarle, Stanly county, N. C. The Real Estate consists of the HOTEL, which will be sold, together with several convenient and comfortable Offices attached to the same. Also, 12 TOWN LOTS, on some of which the Hotel, Kitchen, Stables, and all the other necessary Houses are situated.

Also, will be sold at the same time, all the FURNITURE of the Hotel, consisting of about 20 Beds and Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Also, several Horses, one Wagon, one fine Carriage, Cattle, &c., and Six Likely NEGROES.

The subscriber is anxious and determined to sell, wishing to seek that repose so congenial to old age, which is only to be found in retired life. All persons wishing to invest in such property as that above described, would do well to call and examine it, as he considers himself at liberty, notwithstanding this advertisement, to dispose of it at private sale.

DANIEL FREEMAN.
Albemarle, Sept. 17, 1850. 38-6w

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BEACH was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of

SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,

Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.

☞North-East Corner Market Square.☜

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.
Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. No. 1 Supr. kiln-dried FLOUR, from the Manayunk Mills, Delaware.

For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

☞Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Spanish Brown, Alum, Logwood, Starch, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES.

A GOOD assortment of English and French Tooth and Hair Brushes. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1850. 35-tf

Consolation for Mr. Dodge.—Extract of a letter received yesterday from a gentleman in New York, whose opinion upon the subject of music is entitled to great respect:

NEW YORK, Sept. 26th, 1850.

Dear Sir: You must bear in mind that when the first ticket was sold *here* we knew nothing, except from foreign report, of the value of such an article; but having heard Jenny, and many of the Boston people having heard her, I am very much surprised that the *first* ticket was sold at such a low price. Below is my estimate of its real value *in cash:*

Overture by Orchestra,		$5 00
Two pieces sung by Beiletti, at $6 each,		12 00
Casta Diva, by Jenny,	$100 00	
Deduct for first night's performance, being very much excited,	70 00	30 00
Benedict and Hoffman on piano,		2 25
Trio, two flutes and voice, "Jenny,"		70 00
Overture with extra tenor drums,		75
Echo Song, by "Jenny,"		500 00
Pleasure of witnessing the rush for seats by the b'hoys after 8 o'clock,		5 00
Splendid appearance of the fashion of the house,		10 00
Squeezing out amidst various beautiful ladies,		5 00
Jenny's modest bow to the audience,		20 00
Her trot on the stage,		50 00
Looking at her benevolent countenance five minutes,		600 00
		1,260 50
Deduct for loss in "Greeting to America,"		50
		$1,200 00
Price of ticket,		625 00
Net profit,		$635 00

Boston Transcript.

Power of Letters.—Which three letters in the English alphabet are the most forcible? N R G, (energy.) Which two are the most hateful? N V, (envy.) Which two contain the least? M T, (empty.) Which four the most corpulent? O B C T. (obesity.) Which two the most faded? D K, (decay.) Which four have a title of honor? X L N C, (excellency.) Which three the most wearisome? N U E, (ennui.) Which five are a popular doctrine? X P D N C, (expediency.) Which three are a mournful poem? L E G, (elegy.) Which three are a famous city? U T K, (Utica.)

How a Jackass became Respected.—Laku, King of Siam, being awakened from sleep and saved from assassination by the braying of an ass, commanded, in the ardor of his gratitude, that all mankind should be called asses. The story tells us that whenever an ambassador from China came to the Siamese Court, the master of ceremonies proclaimed—"Most potent Laku, absolute Lord of the Universe, King of the White Elephant and Keeper of the Sacred Tooth! a great Jackass! from China, has come to speak with your Majesty!"

New Orleans Fruit Trade.—There are ten vessels, schooners, regularly engaged in bringing fruit, bananas, oranges, pine apples, &c., to New Orleans, from Havana, Tampico, and Rattan Island, in the Bay of Honduras.

Somebody calls quack doctors "the drivers of the last stage of consumption."

"NEGOTIATOR OF MARRIAGES."

There is in Paris a celebrated personage, who calls himself M. Henri-Charles Napoleon de Foy, who is, it appears, a licensed negotiator of marriages, and he is celebrated in La Belle France for his successes in this line.

Having, at the request of the father, negotiated a marriage for the son of M. Designe with a noble lady, an heiress worth three hundred and fifty thousand francs, it was agreed on the consummation thereof, that the negotiator should receive ten thousand francs; but the parties refused to pay, and M. Henri-Charles Napoleon de Foy brought suit for the amount, and recovered it.

This reminds one of the story told of the celebrated Foote, the wit and mimic. A noble friend of his, whose purse was not half as long as his lineage, told Foote that if he would aid him in the obtention of a certain heiress, whom he named, that he would give *him* ten thousand pounds. Foote agreed; and knowing that the lady was superstitious, he contrived to have it arranged, without his apparently taking any part in it, that she, with other ladies, should visit a certain notoriously successful fortune-teller's on a certain day.

Foote in the mean while bribed the fortune-teller to let him take her place for the nonce. He *did* so, and the heiress learned precisely the looks, dress, color of the eyes, &c. of the nobleman who was to address her, and even the very words he would say, and whom she was inevitably to marry. The lady left quite impressed with the earnestness and precision of the prophecy, and soon after meeting the nobleman, she yielded to her fate and married him. He was more true to his promise than was M. Designe to M. Henri-Charles Napoleon de Foy, for he paid the money willingly, and Foote spent it as easily as he made it.

Our Yankee friends have made a great deal of money by their "notions," but we certainly think this French notion of setting up a regularly licensed establishment for the negotiation of marriages, would not "take" any where in our country, though Barnum himself were at the head of it, unless Jenny Lind were in the enterprise. No—in such cases the Yankee must say to the Frenchman, what Genin, of New York, said to Dodge, "You can't take my hat."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The London Post Office.—The foreign correspondent of the Presbyterian furnishes the following. The practice of England, in this particular, might be followed with advantage in the United States:

"The Post Office arrangements here are beyond all praise. For the small sum of one penny (or two cents,) letters are not only conveyed to every part of the United Kingdom, but in all cities delivered without additional charge to the person to whom they were addressed. In most of the cities there are four deliveries every day by carriers, and in London there are ten deliveries for a certain distance around the post office, or in what is called "the city;" beyond that there are five deliveries. To accelerate the morning delivery of letters in distant parts of the metropolis, the postmen are conveyed in long light vehicles to the verge of their districts, at which they ar

From the Washington Republic.

FORMS FOR OBTAINING BOUNTY LANDS.

For the purpose of co-operating with the beneficent policy of the President, we publish the forms necessary, under the Bounty Land law. These forms will, with the military rolls, be deposited in the clerk's office of every county. The evidence of service and discharge being thus accessible, together with the forms necessary to verify the claims, the simplest business knowledge will be sufficient to fill up and forward an application for a warrant, and to direct, if necessary, the location by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS

To be observed by persons applying to the Pension Office for Bounty Land, under the act of September 28th, 1850, entitled "An act granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration, and all affidavits, must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorised to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. *Such certificate must accompany every case.*

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The 3d section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to *locate* not being given to *an assignee*, the Department may well say that no assignments made prior to location will be recognised.

The 4th section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the title to any *land*, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares that the *land located* shall not be charged with or subject to any debt or claim "incurred prior to the issuing of the patent." It thus appears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs should continue free from every kind of incumbrance until after the *issue of the patent*, and thus relieve the Department from all evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignment.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Surviving Officer or Soldier.

STATE OF ——— } ss.
COUNTY OF ——— }

On this —— day of ——, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ———, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace *(or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes)* within and for the county and State aforesaid, ———, aged —— years, a resident of ———, in the State of ———, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical —— who was a —— in the company* commanded by Captain —— in the —— regiment of —— commanded by ——— in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, *(or other war embraced in said act, describing what war;)* that he enlisted, *(or volunteered, or was drafted,)* at ——— on or about the —— day of ——, A. D. —— for the term of ———, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of ———, and was honorably discharged at ——— on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, *as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented,*† or by the muster rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September 28th, 1850.

(Signature of the claimant.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said ——— to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.

(Signature of the magistrate or other officer.)

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Widow of a Deceased Officer or Soldier.

STATE OF ——— } ss.
COUNTY OF ——— }

On this —— day of ———, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ———, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace *(or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes,)* within and for the county and State aforesaid, ———, aged —— years, a resident of ———, in the State of ———, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of ———, deceased, who was a —— in the Company commanded by Captain —— in the —— Regiment of ———, commanded by ———, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, *(or other war as the case may be;)* that her said husband enlisted *(or volunteered or was drafted)* at ———, on or about the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, for the term of ——, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of ———, and was honorably discharged at ——— on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, *as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented;*†

She further states that she was married to the said ——— in ———, on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, by one ———, a ———, and that her name before said marriage was ———; that her said husband died at ———, on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act passed September 28th, 1850." (Claimant's signature.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written.

(Officer's signature.)

*If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.

†If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in *italic* will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration so as to set forth the facts of the case.

‡The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be *indispensable* for her to state the Company and Regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage, and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

☞ In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses that the claimant *is the widow* of the deceased be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the *facts* and *circumstances* from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

Application by Minor Children.

If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case the *guardian* of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the *name* or *names*, and *exact age* or *ages*, of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by *satisfactory proof* of the father's death, that no widow survives him, of the ages of the minor children, and of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any *family record* showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC.

PROSCRIPTION.

Our worthy neighbor of the Union is again filling his columns with lamentations in regard to alleged proscriptions. His philosophy, as well as we can understand it, is simply this: It is good Democratic doctrine that, on the advent of a Democratic administration, it should proceed forthwith to fill its offices with its friends, and exclude its enemies. The obvious ground for this is that it is much more easy to carry on government by the aid of persons who sympathize with it, and feel an interest in its success and popularity, than by those who are using all official means and appliances to bring it into disrepute, and finally to work its overthrow. There seems to be good sense in such a course. It is the course that any man of ordinary prudence and foresight would adopt in the prosecution of his private business. Therefore, it is all right and proper for a Democratic administration to adopt and pursue it.

But, when a Whig administration is in power, all this is changed. Then, to undertake even an equalization of public employments between Whig and Democratic incumbents is proscription. Then are public journals authorized to cry out against the inhumanity of using the "guillotine," and of "taking off heads." Then the Cabinet are "butchers." Then the most innocent weapon they employ is the "axe." Then sanguinary pictures are painted and displayed, to inflame the public mind at the alleged cruelties and barbarities that are put into daily exercise. Then the dictionary is to be ransacked for all the choice words and phrases which express most forcibly the horrors of remorseless "proscription."

The notions of the Union on this subject are certainly a little confused and obfuscate. Mr. Ritchie thinks himself an injured man, and has been entertaining us for a fortnight with elaborate articles to show that he has been in his own person the subject of a bloody "proscription." What is the amount of this alleged proscription in his case? Simply that Congress would not interpose and "relieve" him from a contract which he had procured by "underbidding" in open market all his competitors. Many persons, we understand, put in bids for the work which Mr. Ritchie obtained, at prices at which they could have executed it satisfactorily to Congress and the public. If they had obtained the contract at their prices, they could have executed it profitably. They were prevented from getting the contract by Mr. Ritchie's underbidding.

To the extent of what they have failed to make, they have been damaged by this underbidding. Is it any part of Mr. Ritchie's plan to indemnify these persons? Does he propose that they shall be made good in *their* losses? They have been proscribed by Mr. Ritchie's improper interference with their *bona fide* bids. Are they entitled to no compensation for this damage?

When we analyze the philosophy of the Union, we find that it uniformly resolves itself into the idea that every act is proscriptive which interferes with the interests of Mr. Ritchie or his Democratic friends; that every administration is proscriptive which does not pour out all its patronage and employ all its power for his and their benefit. He is in favor, when the Democracy is in power, of *taking* every thing for their advantage by force, and, when a Whig administration is in power, of taking every thing from them by management and clamor. This is all very shrewd and sagacious, but it is not very reasonable towards his Whig opponents. We think that the Union will do well to submit, without further repining, to the use by a Whig Administration of the ordinary means employed by governments and parties to sustain themselves in the good opinion of the nation, and the salutary use of their power. One of these means has always been the distribution among their own friends and supporters of the places and patronage which are constitutionally and legally within their discretion. An administration which strips itself of this means of support, by yielding to the outcries of its enemies, abandons just means of securing strength and popularity, and builds up the very interests and influences which are combined to subvert it.

Revenue Law of last Legislature.—We have been desirous of presenting to our readers some account of the additional amount of Revenue brought into the coffers of the State by the "Act to increase the Revenue of the State," passed at the session of 1848–9. The Sheriffs of the respective counties (with the exception of Alamance and Currituck.) having now settled with the Public Treasurer, we have been permitted to avail ourselves of the List kept at the office for the purpose of presenting the aggregate amount of tax upon the following heads of Taxation:

Lunatic Asylum,	$20,615 80
Interest,	24,493 95
Dividend and Profit,	1,644 01
Salaries and Fees,	1,504 94
Lineal Descent,	1,105 56
Drovers,	1,054 65

The first item (Lunatic Asylum,) is not properly included in the Revenue Law, the tax on it being imposed by a separate Act. Of the Tax on interest, the following counties pay the largest amounts. We have given all over $400:

Wake,	$1,713 56	Franklin,	708 31
Craven,	1,533 69	Cabarrus,	525 25
Edgecombe,	1,375 48	Hertford,	524 42
Mecklenburg,	1,146 64	Cumberland,	487 82
Warren,	1,124 67	Caswell,	468 58
Granville,	1,085 10	Rowan,	449 41
Halifax,	825 19	Bertie,	441 91
Forsythe,	814 16	Wayne,	439 47
Chowan,	777 71	Orange,	408 60
Guilford,	748 72	Nash,	406 33
Pitt,	709 31	Rockingham,	400 95

The rest are under $400, and as low as $3 82. We have given the aggregate above. It will be seen, therefore, that the additional amount brought into the Public Treasury by the Revenue Act, is rising $30,000. One or two items are not included in this statement, as for instance, Foreign Carriages, Tax on Lawyers and Physicians, Bowling Alleys, &c.

Raleigh Times.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION.

We learn from the First Annual Reports of the President and Chief Engineer of the above Company, just issued in pamphlet form from this Office, that the work is being prosecuted with much despatch and under efficient auspices. Messrs. McCullough, of Pennsylvania, and Taliaferro Hunter, of Virginia,—the former a contractor of long experience, and favorably known as the constructor of important works of this character—contracted for all the mechanical work from Fayetteville to the head of Pullen's Falls, at prices fully sustained by the estimates, and bound themselves to execute their contract by the 1st of January, 1851. We quote from the able Report of Col. Thompson, the Chief Engineer, the following account of their progress, thus far:

"As soon as a force could be collected, they began their work at the time agreed upon, (the 14th of December 1849,) at Buckhorn Falls; the canal at that point being the only work they could operate upon, in consequence of the high waters in the winter season.

That work was prosecuted with diligence, until the subsiding of the waters late in the Spring rendered it necessary to begin the works *in the River* from Fayetteville to the head of Smiley's Falls.

It was expected and believed, that the liberal prices offered by the contractors, would have commanded the necessary amount of labor, to have enabled them to carry on, *at the same time*, the works upon the lower part of the River with those at Buckhorn; but their expectations not being realized, it became necessary for me to direct the removal of the force from the latter place to Smiley's Falls—where the foundations for the Locks are going on, as rapidly, as the frequent, and at this season, unusual floods, will permit.—Indeed, I must be permitted here to state, that since January last, the frequent rains and floods—to which all can testify who are in the habit of observing such visitations—have operated materially to retard the operations upon the entire line—in the delivery of timber and lumber, as well as in the mechanical work. If there be any truth, however, in the science of meteorology—which teaches us that *about* the same mean depth of rain falls in the same latitude, one year with another—we have the consoling reflection, and have every right to anticipate, that the floods of this year are *about to terminate*. If so, and we can have four or five months of favorable weather, it is confidently believed that by the first of January 1851, *with a sufficient force*, the enterprising gentleman who has lately launched the *steam propeller, Chatham*, will load her to the gunwales with the products of the country adjacent to the head of Smiley's Falls."

The following is a statement of the amount of Mechanical work executed at different points upon the line, up to July the 1st, 1850:

At Jones' Falls,	$1,231 25
" Silver Run Falls,	1,481 25
" Williams' Fish Trap,	1,162 50
" Smiley's Falls,	4,057 33
" Buckhorn Falls,	4,147 60
Total,	12,079 93
Also by the subscribers in stock to be worked on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers,	12,027 61
Total,	24,107 54
Total of work executed and Timber delivered,	$33,230 07

Col. Thompson winds up his Report with some speculations as to the probable profits of the work; in which he confidently anticipates the most remunerating dividends—and not without reason, we conceive. From our own very limited observation, but more particularly from that of others, we have long been of the opinion that the Rivers of North Carolina are peculiarly fitted for slack water navigation, and that our State has exhibited a singular fatuity in neglecting to improve these natural facilities. The progress of the work, thus far, demonstrates the entire feasibility of improving the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers for one hundred miles in this way, and that, too, for a sum which would not build a Railroad *twenty-five miles!* It would require at least a million of dollars to construct a Railroad for one hundred miles. But a Railroad, which forms a connecting link in an extended line of travel, as will be peculiarly the case with the Central Road, will, even in North Carolina, richly justify the expense of construction. What we wish to enforce, is, our default in having supinely omitted hitherto to avail ourselves of the cheapest modes of transportation.

Frauds under the Ad Valorem System.—To show the extent of the frauds that are practiced, or attempted, under the ad valorem system, the New Orleans Bulletin states the fact, that under the administration of the Custom House by Mr. Peters, a period of about seventeen months, the valuations of more than three thousand invoices have been raised, and, of course, duties assessed on the increased amount, besides the fines and penalties in all of those cases in which they were incurred under the Revenue Laws. The amount of additional revenue thus obtained, has been very large.

GEORGIA.

Messrs. Stephens and Toombs addressed the people of Richmond county, Georgia, on the 7th inst., at the City Hall, in Augusta, upon the present all-pervading topic of excitement in that State. The meeting, being found too large for the court-room, adjourned to the open air, where a free discussion was had—a Mr. James M. Smythe taking the side of disunion. Both Messrs. Toombs and Stephens proclaimed their hostility to disunion, secession, or resistance to the General Government, which sentiment was responded to by the large audience in loud and long applause.

Hon. Howell Cobb.—Hon. Howell Cobb arrived in this place by the cars, on Saturday last in fine health and cheerful spirits, broken only by continued privation of sleep, attendant upon his arduous duties as Speaker, on the breaking up of the late session of Congress. He had barely time to spend a few hours with his family previous to his departure for Watkinsville, at which place a meeting was held by the friends of the Union for the nomination of a ticket for the convention. He addressed the meeting in his usually eloquent and forcible manner, carrying conviction home to almost every bosom, that the constitutional rights of the South had been sacredly observed in the late adjustment of the slavery question by Congress, and that THE UNION ought to stand inviolate against the assults which are now made upon it by a few factionists and revolutionists in Georgia.

Athens (Geo.) Banner, Oct. 10.

The Beginning.—We have given our unqualified approbation to the determination of the planters, in various Parishes, to employ no more Northern coasters, and we deem it a fortunate thing that the first instance in which this resolve has been carried out, should have been of such a character as to leave no doubt of the act being solely dictated by the avowed principle. Capt. Conklin, who arrived here recently in command of the schooner Ann E. Conklin, and who has been employed for the last fifteen years in bringing Rice from Santee to this city, was yesterday informed by his old employers that they would give him no more patronage—and this from no dissatisfaction with him, but for the sake of a principle which they approved and felt bound to carry out. Few masters of Northern coasters had as strong claims as Capt. Conklin, to be made an exception to the rule, on account of his long employment in the trade, and the uniform satisfaction he had given. But the feeling was that there should be no exceptions; that the rule should be inflexible, and the exclusion universal. We learn that Capt. Conklin has sailed for Savannah in quest of business.

Charleston Mercury.

Abolitionists Despatched.—The Georgetown Republican of Wednesday says: A meeting of the Committee of Safety and citizens were assembled to-day to take into consideration the conduct and deportment of two Maine gentlemen, Captain Beardsly, of the schr. George and William, and one Scott, perhaps an officer on board the same vessel, who were regarded as fit subjects to leave immediately; and without ceremony were waited on by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and invited to leave in *twenty-four* hours, and not to return under a penalty of a *coat of tar and feathers*. Subsequently, however, a committee saw them safe on board of their vessel at anchor in our bay, and all sail set. The people have taken their business into their own hands, and, as may be imagined, it is attended to just as it should be.

WHERE SHALL THEY MEET?

Garrison and Abby Kelly, and that *ilk*, have been for some years threatening to invade the South with files, saws, and hammers in hand, to strike off the fetters, and set the slaves free. We have all laughed at this ridiculous flourish of these liberty-loving heroes. They have at length found some counterpart in a declaration attributed to our friend ex-Senator Colquitt, and his patriotic followers in Georgia and South Carolina, who have threatened to march up to the line of 36 degrees 30 min. with their "coffins on their backs"—whether pine, cherry, mahogany, or patent metallic, does not appear—and resist the aggressions of the North. Here is a fat job for undertakers. Who bids? We should like to see a procession of these political terrapins, with their shells on their backs, encounter the army of the valiant Abby Kelly & Co. What a conflict would ensue! The field of Armageddon was a mere border skirmish in comparison.

"On what green field shall all this blood be shed?
Who'll heal the wounded, who'll inter the dead?"

Be it remembered, the coffins are ready finished. The coffined worthies who survive, can fork over their shells to the slaughtered lovers of negrodom, unless they prefer

"To lay like warriors taking their rest,
With their martial cloaks around them."

We wait most anxiously to see the opening of this great campaign.

Washington Union.

How Doctors Differ.—While Mr. Meade of Va. complains loudly at the manner in which the South has been treated at the last session of Congress, his democratic colleague, Mr. Bayly, takes an entirely different view of the subject. He says in an address to his constituents:

In conclusion of this address allow me to say, that the tide of abolitionism, which has so long been on the flood, for the first time for many years is on the ebb. The patriotic men at the North have seen the mischief which it threatened, and they have expressed their determination to resist it. I am for acting towards them as I would act in private life. If my neighbor who had wronged me manifested signs of repentance, I would encourage it. If he were to do me justice, I would forgive him. But if, after his show of a returning sense of justice, he were to repeat his aggressions, my treatment of him would be the sterner.

The following query is put by a correspondent of the New-York Gazette: "Is a lady riding on horseback on the left of a gentleman, on the right side?" The answer is thus given: "It is supposed that when a lady gets on the side she wishes to be, she is on the right side."

The St. Louis Organ thinks that Bulwer must have known nothing of the transmission of the Southern and Western mail when he asserted that there is no such word as fail!

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The fraternization between the Hunkers and Barnburners at the Syracuse Convention of the New York Democracy, was hailed with acclamation by the party throughout the country. The adoption of the Baltimore platform seemed to indicate that the free-soilers had discovered the error of their ways, and wished to return to their old party allegiances. For a time, every one was puzzled to account for this sudden somerset. It seemed hardly possible that the fierce animosities which had raged so long between these contending factions should at once be appeased, even under the cohesive influence of the spoils. A general distrust prevailed, and suspicions were universally rife, that some trick had been practised. The curtain at length was raised, and the result of this brotherly re-union was disclosed in the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the next Presidency. Since this precious revelation, the pæans sung in praise of the restoration of Democratic harmony have suddenly ceased. The rejoicings over Whig dissensions have been greatly moderated, and a generous forbearance been exhibited towards us.

When the Syracuse Whig Convention passed the resolution approving Seward's course, the conservative and national Whigs present very properly withdrew—and their course has very generally been applauded by the Whigs of the country.—But the secret and discreditable action of the Locofoco Convention has scarcely met with a rebuke from the Locofoco press. Little notice has been taken of the infamous deception which was attempted to be practised upon the intelligence of the people. Satisfied with the platform of principles openly promulgated, the Democratic press have taken no pains to expose the fraud perpetrated in secret. They are willing the Democracy should believe that the scattered fragments of the party have been harmoniously re-united, though attended with a sacrifice of truth and integrity.—*Richmond Whig.*

Foreign Convicts.—The arrival of another vessel at Baltimore from Bermuda with British convicts for our shores, enhances the interest of a subject which was serious enough before. It seems that there are no laws now in existence by which this alarming nuisance may be repelled. The prisons of England may be disgorged amongst us, and we must receive the foul infusion, without any means of available self-protection.

A remedy will doubtless be applied to this evil at the first opportunity when the necessary legislation may be had. In the mean time we might suggest that the importance of the subject is sufficient to warrant the Governor of Maryland to communicate to the President of the United States the fact of this continued importation of British convicts, so that the matter might be brought to the notice of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, with the intimation that the comity of nations would not justify its continuance. The convicts who come to this port from British hulks are sent by the British authorities, and at the public expense. They would scarcely reach the country otherwise—certainly not in such bodies and by a species of organized immigration. It is the British Government, then, that is responsible for this outrage; from that Government we may demand its cessation—and as for the manner in which this demand shall be made and charged home, we may safely leave that in the hands of Mr. Webster.

This evil is monstrous; it brings serious injury upon us in the form of insulting contumely. Some years ago there was an emptying of many English almshouses in parishes near the coast where the payers of the poor rates found that it would be cheaper to ship off their paupers to the United States than to maintain them at home. This was bad enough. But when British jails are to be swept, that the refuse of the houses of crime may be poured into the bosom of our community, the offence becomes an intolerable outrage, for which the Government that sanctions and directs it should be held to strict and speedy account.—*Baltimore American.*

Horrors of Avarice.—The Cincinnati papers give us some singular facts connected with an old beggar woman named Elizabeth Morelock, whose death lately occurred in that city. She died in the night, and in the evening a lighted candle was placed upon a stand beside the bed, her idiot daughter, a frightful looking hunch-back, being the only attendant—though, for a part of the time, the physician was present. The old woman opened her eyes, and perceiving the burning candle, ordered it to be blown out, saying that she could not afford to pay for it. When first taken sick, she ordered the chest which was, after her death, found to contain nearly four thousand dollars in gold, to be placed beside her bed, and she kept it within reach of her arms during the whole of her sickness; and when the death-struggle came on, and she was told she must die, she flung herself upon the chest, and clawed at it, in her wild avaricious frenzy, until she tore the very nails from her fingers, and thus, embracing the ill-gotten treasure, her spirit took its flight. An old stove in the room was found, after her death, to contain a considerable amount of silver and copper coin, carefully stowed away. The money and effects have been placed in the hands of an executor appointed by the court. In 1840, when small change was scarce, this woman made a handsome speculation by selling five hundred dollars' worth at one time to a single individual. This money was accumulated by beggary, by herself and her idiot daughter. The latter was generally flogged upon her return home at night, when she did not make a good day's work of it, and was always whipped before she was sent out in the morning. The cries of the poor creature, while under the lash of her avaricious mother, have frequently excited the indignation of the neighborhood. The poor idiot herself was afterwards under an attack of cholera, and is probably numbered with the dead.—*Ex.*

In Philadelphia, on Friday, a man was arrested on the charge of having altered the election returns of two wards after they had been made up by the proper officers. Judge King, in holding him to bail, remarked:

"He looked upon the act of polluting the ballot-box as next in heinousness to the committal of murder, as it struck at the very existence of our institutions. He therefore would hold him in $1,500 to answer."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE—GRAND RECEPTION OF JENNY LIND IN PHILADELPHIA.

We have much pleasure in laying before the readers of the Bulletin exclusively, the following programme of the arrangements privately agreed upon by the Mayor and Councils for receiving M'lle Jenny Lind on her arrival in this city.

On the arrival of the special train, containing M'lle Lind and her party, at Tacony, she will be met by a deputation of citizens from some of the first families. A steamboat, expressly provided by the city, will receive the distinguished visiter, and with the colors of America and Sweden floating together, and with the joint music of six bands playing different airs all at once, she will be conveyed to Walnut street wharf. A salute of thirty guns will be fired from the wharf, and, after landing, M'lle Lind will be handed to her carriage by Mr. Barnum. A grand procession will then be formed in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A "Herald,"
from New York, blowing two trumpets, his own, and Jenny Lind's.
Chief Marshal, P. T. Barnum.
Military Escort.
Philadelphia Greens. Penna. Light Fantasticals.
Independent Blues. Invincible Reds.
M'LLE JENNY LIND,
In Queen Adelaide's State Carriage, drawn by 18 horses.
THE MAYOR AND EX-MAYOR,
on one horse.
Select and Common Councils, on foot.
Police. Police. Police.
Purchaser of the First Ticket.
Deputation from the Managers of the several Insane Asylums.
Tom Thumb, in his State Carriage, accompanied by Titania, the Fairy Queen.
The Invisible Lady, in Green.
Effigies of Genin, Dodge and Ross.
Ghost of Joice Heth.
The Mammoth Woman mounted on the stuffed Giraffe.
The Fat Boys, reduced for the occasion, by low diet.
The Chinese Family, playing national airs.
The Negro turning White.
Police. Police. Police.
The Temperate Family, taking the Pledge.
The Intemperate Family, taking another social glass.
"The Drunkard,"
Much "fatigued," after a hard run of 500 nights.
Police. Police. Police.
Sons of Temperance,
With any quantity of blank pledges.
Crazy Norah and George Munday, arm in arm.
Black Maria, drawn by four mules.
The Mermaid mounted on the Sea Lion, and singing "Come o'er the sea, maiden with me."
Editors with their hats chalked.
Corps of Reporters.
Detachment of 400 Philadelphia Poets.
Police. 283 Rejected-prize-song-writers. Police.
Defeated candidates of the last election.
Successful candidates of the last election.
Detachment of Killers and Bouncers.
Police of the City, at a respectful distance.
Representatives of Charitable Institutions, looking hopeful.
Disbelievers in Jenny's soul.
Rival Daguerreotypists.
Deputation from 10,892 first families of Virginia.
One of the second families.
Citizens and Strangers.

The procession will form on Walnut street, and after passing through the principal streets of the city and districts, will proceed to Jones' Hotel, Chesnut street. A deputation of forty young ladies of the first families of the city, arrayed in white, and each carrying a bouquet, will form in open line on the sidewalk, and as Miss Lind passes through, each bouquet will be presented to her, amid the cheering of the multitude. She will receive the forty bouquets gracefully and carry them into the hotel.

On entering the principal drawing room prepared for her reception, she will be accompanied only by Mr. Barnum and her immediate party, and while the tumult continues outside, she and Mr. Barnum will sing as follows:

Duet. (Air, the Herdsman's Echo Song.)

Jenny—Come hither, come hither, my worthy B.,
What means this crowd that here I see?
And what do the people wish to view,
Thus following after me and you?
Barnum, (sotto voce, echo.—You.
Jenny.—Who-a? Who-a? Who-a?
Barnum (echo.)—You-a! You a! You-a!
(Together)

Jenny.	*Barnum.*
Oh, 'tis not I	Oh yes, 'tis you
They wish to spy;	That they pursue;
So pray you speak	So pray you sing
To them and seek	To them, or bring
To still this noise	Your handkerchief
Of men and boys;	For their relief.
They will delight	I pray you get
To get a sight	More brave and let
Of Barnum great,	Them at the wind-
At any rate.	ow see the Lind.
Jenny—Who a?	*Barnum* (echo)—You-a!
Barnum—Who-a?	*Jenny*—You-a!

Both—Oh yes, 'tis you they wish to view,
But I shall go and you come too;
For each of us, I know, intends
To make of all the people friends.

At the close of the duet, Miss Lind and Mr. Barnum will advance to the window, and, while she waves her handkerchief, Mr. B. will bow to the crowd. Tremendous cheering will follow. After tumult has subsided, Mr. Barnum will retire and will presently return with the new Mayor of the city, whom he will introduce to Miss Lind in a song.

The Mayor will open his arms, but Messrs. Barnum, Benedict and Belletti will interfere, and the interview will close abruptly.

Pleasing Incident.—The Boston Transcript states that a poor Swedish girl, a domestic in a family in Roxbury, called on Jenny Lind the other day, and was received with the utmost kindness. Jenny detained her several hours, talking about "home" and other matters, and in the evening took her in her carriage to the Concert, gave her a seat, and sent her back to Roxbury in a carriage at the close of the performances.

A letter from San Francisco of the 31st August mentions an invoice of *house frames* lately arrived there from Baltimore. Invoice cost $3,500, freight $1,200. They were sold to pay charges, and only brought $550. This is not very favorable for shippers of houses.

Rather Cold.—A passenger on one of the North River steamboats once inquired of another whether the Hudson was frozen or not during the winter. This led to a conversation relative to the severity of the season, when one man, by way of proving how cold it was, said, "Why I had a cow on my lot up the river, and last winter she got in among the ice, and was carried down three miles before we could get her out again. The consequence has been, that she has milked nothing but ice cream ever since!"

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 10.

We had a killing frost on the 8th inst. The injury is estimated at 200,000 bales. New Cotton is selling at 12¾ to 13½c. The first frost last year was on the 23d of November.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.
Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

Contested Seat.—Gen. M. T. Hawkins gives notice, through a Card in the "Warrenton News," to the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Senator elect from the county of Warren, that he shall contest his seat at the ensuing session, unless the latter "thinks proper to submit the election to the people again, for a true expression of their will."—*Raleigh Register.*

A new Post Office has been established at Gilmer's Store, Guilford county, and Jno. W. Gilmer, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

Promoted.—Mr. Archibald McRae, of Wilmington, has been promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the Navy.

Opening of the Canal.—In another column will be found an account, from one of the Cumberland papers, of the brief ceremony of the opening, on Thursday last, of the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland to Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria; an event long anxiously looked for, and the consequences of which are out of all proportion to the little stir that has been made about it. Already the Coal of the Mountains has reached the tide-water, in boats averaging probably each one hundred tons burden; one of which at least was constructed, as we learn, of timber from trees which were in full vigor of growth on the top of the Mountain not more than five weeks before the boat was under way in the canal, laden with coal.

National Intelligencer.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why should chickens hatched by steam be well taken care of?

Ans.—Because their mothers don't know they're out.

What is the geological character of the *rock* on which drunkards split?

Ans.—Most commonly *Quartz.*

Why is a dishonest bankrupt like an honest poor man?

Ans.—He *fails* to get rich.

When is sugar like a pig's eye?

Ans.—When it's in a hogs-head.

What letter in the alphabet has the power to hide the sun?

Ans.—K, because it is then sun-k.

Why is the horse the most indomitable and unyielding antagonist in the whole animal kingdom?

Ans.—Because his language is always a decided *neigh.*

Why will a lusty shout stop the leaking of a barrel?

Ans.—Because it is a *whoop* (hoop.)

Why do things procured by gambling, *unlike* misfortunes, *always* come *single?*

Ans.—Because they are always *won* (one.)

What part of a wheel is never to be trusted?

Ans.—The *nave.*

Why will a man who is always nosed about by others, *sink* as soon as left to himself?

Ans.—Because he is *led* (lead.)

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 11—Brig Helvellyn from Bath, Me; Iron Steamer Apure from Philadelphia. 12—Brig Narragugnus from Charleston; Schrs New Regulus from Charleston, Congress from Boston. 13—Schrs Grand Turk and Elouise from N York, Aleyona from Charleston. 14—Br Brig Gleaner from Newport, Eng.; Schrs R W Brown from New York, Judge Baker from Charleston.

Prospectus of the North Carolina Telegraph.

THE paper favorably known to the community under the title mentioned above, has been transferred from the hands of its present editor, to those of the individual whose name appears at the foot of this prospectus, and will be issued under his auspices from and after the 7th of November next. Its name and politics will undergo no change. As it has been, it will continue to be, an advocate and expounder of the doctrines of the Whig Party, and a firm and faithful defender of the Rights and Honor of the South. As a Whig Press, it will be decided, yet liberal, extending to those who entertain a different political faith that courtesy, which it will expect in return; and as a Southern press, while it will stand always ready, like the sentinel upon the watch-tower, to give the alarm, and arouse to action in times of difficulty and of danger, will still cherish an affectionate attachment to the Union, and will desert it only, when it can be no longer preserved, with safety and honor.

It will advocate the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, with reference to Slavery in the Territories, both because its opposite is unconstitutional, and because it is the only principle which will, in future, save the South, and prevent those evils which have disturbed and are now disturbing, the peace of our country.

Regarding the nation as a whole, with a community of feeling and interest, it would favor a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry. But while the North is arrayed against the South, and the unhappy dissensions which now divide us remain unhealed, it will oppose protection, in any form, with all the power which it may possess.

It has been thought necessary to specify this much, with reference to the great topics which have lately engaged so much of public attention. In regard to other matters, suffice it to say that it will, as stated above, be found acting with the body of the great Whig Party.

It will be the effort of the editor, to render his sheet as interesting and attractive as any within the limits of the State; an object which he hopes he will be able to compass, since from his location, Goldsborough, he will possess advantages for the early dissemination of news which no other place in Eastern Carolina can furnish, and since for the fairer portion of his readers, he will not forget to cull many a flower from the fields of History, Poesy and Fiction.

The Telegraph will be issued on Thursday of each week, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; two dollars and fifty cents after the expiration of three months, and three dollars at the end of the year.

Postmasters, and persons to whom this Prospectus is sent, are requested to act as agents; and all so acting and forwarding the names of six subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper. Those forwarding three names shall receive a copy at the rate of one dollar.

Address GEO. V. STRONG,
Editor and Proprietor, Goldsboro', N. C.

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

We give below an opinion of Mr. Attorney General Crittenden on the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, passed at the late session of Congress, which has been made the cause for much unnecessary heat in portions of the Northern States. We learn from the Republic that this Opinion was occasioned by a doubt which the President entertained in regard to the constitutionality of the provisions of the bill while it was before him for his signature; that he submitted the point to the Attorney General; and that his doubt was removed by the very conclusive opinion of Mr. Crittenden. We have no question that this able argument will carry conviction to every other unprejudiced mind which may entertain a similar doubt. It is not, however, the honest inquirer after constitutional truth and duty whose mind is to be satisfied in regard to the propriety of this law; but the fanatical zealot or unscrupulous agitator, who cares as little for the Constitution as for the Law in pursuing his mischievous purposes.

OPINION OF MR CRITTENDEN.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 18th, 1850.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of this date, informing me that the bill commonly called the Fugitive Slave Bill, having passed both Houses of Congress, had been submitted to you for your consideration, approval, and signature, and requesting my opinion whether the *sixth* section of that act, and especially the last clause of that section, conflicts with the provision of the constitution which declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

It is my clear conviction that there is nothing in the last clause, nor in any part of the *sixth* section, nor indeed in any part of the provisions of the act, which suspends, or was intended to suspend, the privilege of the writ of hab as corpus, or is in any manner in conflict with the constitution.

The constitution, in the *second* section of the *fourth* article, declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but SHALL be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is well known and admitted, historically and judicially, that this clause of the constitution was made for the purpose of securing to the citizens of slaveholding States the complete ownership in their slaves, as property, in any and every State or Territory of the Union into which they might escape. (*Prigg* vs. *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 16 *Peters*, 533.) It devolved on the General Government, as a solemn duty, to make that security effectual. Their power was not only clear and full, but, according to the opinion of the court in the above cited case, it was *exclusive;* the States, severally, being under no obligation, and having no power to make laws or regulations in respect to the delivery of fugitives. Thus the whole power, and with it the whole *duty*, of carrying into effect this important provision of the constitution was with Congress; and accordingly, soon after the adoption of the constitution, the act of the 12th February, 1793, was passed; and that proving unsatisfactory and inefficient, by reason among other causes) of some minor errors in its details, Congress are now attempting by this bill to discharge a constitutional obligation, by securing more effectually the delivery of fugitive slaves to their owners. The *sixth* and most material section in substance declares that the claimant of the fugitive slave may arrest and carry him before any one of the officers named and described in the bill, and provides that these officers and each of them shall have *judicial* power and jurisdiction to hear, examine, and decide the case in a summary manner; that if upon such hearing the claimant, by the requisite proof, shall establish his claim to the satisfaction of the tribunal thus constituted, the said tribunal shall give him a certificate, stating therein the substantial facts of the case, and authorizing him, with such reasonable force as may be necessary, to take and carry said fugitive back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped, and then in conclusion proceeds as follows: "The certificates in this and the first section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons, in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever."

There is nothing in all this that does not seem to me to be consistent with the constitution, and necessary, indeed, to redeem the pledge which it contains—that such fugitives "shall be delivered up on claim" of their owners.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the owner, independent of any aid from State or national legislation, may, in virtue of the constitution and his own right of property, seize and recapture his fugitive slave, in whatsoever State he may find him, and carry him back to the State or Territory from which he escaped. (*Prigg* vs. *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 16 *Pet.* 533.) This bill, therefore, confers no right on the owner of the fugitive slave; it only gives him an appointed and peaceable remedy in place of the more exposed and insecure, but not less lawful mode of self-redress. And as to the fugitive slave, he has no cause to complain of this bill; it adds no coercion to that which his owner himself might, at his own will, rightfully exercise; and all the proceedings which it institutes are but so much of orderly judicial authority interposed between him and his owner, and consequently of protection to him, and mitigation of the exercise directly by the owner himself of his personal authority. This is the constitutional and legal view of the subject, as sanctioned by the decisions of the Supreme Court; and to that I limit myself.

The act of the 12th of February, 1793, before alluded to, so far as it respects any constitutional question that can arise out of this bill, is identical with it. It authorizes the like arrest of the fugitive slave, the like trial, the like judgment, the like certificate, with the like authority to the owner, by virtue of that certificate as his warrant, to remove him to the State or Territory from which he escaped. And the constitutionality of that act, in all those particulars, has been affirmed by the adjudications of State tribunals and by the courts of the United States without a single dissent, so far as I know. (*Baldwin's C. C. R.*, 577, 579.)

I conclude, therefore, that so far as the act of the 12th of February, 1793, has been held to be constitutional, this bill must also be so regarded; and that the custody, restraint, and removal to which the fugitive slave may be subjected under the provisions of this bill, are all lawful; and that the certificate to be *granted* to the owner is to be regarded as the act and judgment of a judicial tribunal having competent jurisdiction.

With these remarks as to the constitutionality of the general provisions of the bill, and the consequent legality of the custody and confinement to which the fugitive slave may be subjected under it, I proceed to a brief consideration of the more particular question you have propounded in reference to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the last clause of the *sixth* section, above quoted, which gives rise to that question.

My opinion, as before expressed, is, that there is nothing in that clause or section which conflicts with, or suspends, or was intended to suspend, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. I think so, because the bill says not one word about that writ; because, by the constitution, Congress is expressly forbidden to suspend the privilege of this writ, "unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and therefore the suspension by this act (there being neither rebellion nor invasion) would be a plain and palpable violation of the constitution, and no intention to commit such a violation of the constitution, of their duty, and their oaths, ought to be imputed to them upon mere constructions and implications; and, thirdly, because there is no incompatibility between these provisions of the bill and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in its utmost constitutional latitude.

Congress, in the case of fugitive slaves, as in all other cases within the scope of its constitutional authority, has the unquestionable right to ordain and prescribe for what causes, to what extent, and in what manner persons may be taken into custody, detained, or imprisoned. Without this power, they could not fulfil their constitutional trust, nor perform the ordinary and necessary duties of Government. It was never heard that the exercise of that legislative power was any encroachment upon or suspension of the privilege of the habeas corpus. It is only by some confusion of ideas that such a conflict can be supposed to exist. It is not within the province or privilege of this great writ to loose those whom *the law* has bound. That would be to put a writ granted by the law in opposition to the law—to make one part of the law destructive of another. This writ follows the law and obeys the law. It is issued upon proper complaint, to make inquiry into the causes of commitment or imprisonment, and its sole remedial power and purpose is to deliver the party from "all manner of *illegal* confinement." (*Black. Com.*, 131.) If, upon application to the court or judge for this writ, or if, upon its return, it shall appear that the confinement complained of was *lawful*, the writ in the first instance would be refused, and in the last the party would be remanded to his former *lawful* custody.

The condition of one in custody as a fugitive slave, under this law, so far as respects the writ of habeas corpus, is precisely the same as that of all other prisoners under the laws of the United States. The privilege of that writ remains alike to all of them, but to be judged of, granted, or refused, discharged or enforced by the proper tribunal, according to the circumstances of each case, and as the commitment and detention may appear to be legal or illegal.

The whole effect of the law may be thus briefly stated. Congress has constituted a tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction to determine summarily, and without appeal, who are fugitives from service or labor under the *second* section of the *fourth* article of the constitution, and to whom such service or labor is due. The judgment of every tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction, where no appeal lies, is of necessity conclusive upon every other tribunal, and therefore the judgment of the tribunal created by this act is conclusive upon all tribunals. Wherever this judgment is made to appear, it is conclusive of the right of the owner to retain in his custody the fugitive from his service, and to remove him back to the place or State from which he escaped. If it is shown upon the application of the fugitive for a writ of habeas corpus, it prevents the issuing of the writ; if upon the return, it discharges the writ and restores or maintains the custody.

This view of the law of this case is fully sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Tobias Watkins*, where the Court refused to discharge, upon the ground that he was in custody under the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction, and that judgment was conclusive upon them.—(3 *Pet* 202)

The expressions used in the last clause of the sixth section, that the certificate therein alluded to "shall prevent all molestation" of the persons to whom granted "by any process issued," &c., probably mean only what the act of 1793 meant by declaring a certificate under that act a sufficient warrant for the removal of a fugitive, and certainly do not mean a suspension of the habeas corpus.

I conclude by repeating my conviction that there is nothing in the bill in question which conflicts with the constitution, or suspends, or was intended to suspend, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

Patriotic and Manly.—The New York Globe referring to the storm which fanatics are endeavoring to raise against the execution of the fugitive slave bill, holds the following language. We have no doubt, that these sentiments indicate the feelings of the masses of New York, and that the first drop of blood shed in resistance of the law will be followed by such a lesson as Fanaticism has never yet received in this country:

"Our Southern friends must bear with us yet longer. Things must grow worse here before they are better. Some of the Beecher or Lowell Fanatics, or some of their negro allies, must shoot down a few officers who may attempt to do their duty by executing the laws; and *then* the spirit of the North will be aroused. If we fail *then* to teach abolition and the *'higher law'* miscreants a lesson which will forever silence their treasonable babble—then let the South rely on their own strong hands and just rights.

"There *is* honesty, and virtue, and patriotism, at the North sufficient to rebuke the foul spirit of faction—to trample down under foot the enemies of the Union. It requires but the excitement of some startling overt act of a criminal character to rouse that spirit into a terrible manifestation of its omnipotence. *A Fanaticism in favor of the Union can be awakened*, whose devouring flames will scorch and burn, and annihilate in their fiery march—every vestige of sedition and abolition—every trace of treason—every refuge of traitors."

The Hon. Thomas Butler King has been appointed Collector of the Port of San Francisco.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A

SEMI-WEEKLY FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

It has long been the wish of the Senior Editor of the Observer to make the experiment whether the public will sustain a paper in this town published oftener than once a week. Circumstances heretofore existing, have prevented any movement of the kind. But now, that he has the assistance of the Junior Editor, they are jointly willing to undertake the labor, provided such a subscription list shall be obtained as will probably pay the actual expenses.

We need not urge, to the citizens of this town, the inducements to the support of such an enterprize. They must be obvious, in the increased facilities of business of all kinds, and consequent increased importance and respectability of the place, as a business mart. Upon the public spirited citizens of this town must be the main reliance for the support of the enterprize, since the mail arrangements in this part of the State are such as to exclude from general circulation papers having a more frequent issue than once a week.

To the merchants and business men of the interior who can obtain a paper twice a week, it will be useful, by furnishing the most speedy information of the markets, arrivals of boats, &c.

The Editors are negotiating for the regular receipt of the latest political and commercial news by Telegraph.

It is proposed to issue the weekly paper as at present, on Tuesday, and at the present prices; and to issue the semi-weekly paper on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at $1 in advance, $1 50 during the year, and $2 at the end of the year.—Present subscribers to the weekly paper can have their names transferred to the other; and of such, those who have paid in advance will be credited in proportion, say for half the period of their present advance. The size of the paper will not be changed.

The semi-weekly paper will not be sent to any one of the present subscribers unless ordered. To all places where the mails can convey a paper twice a week, and where we have a sufficient number of subscribers to make it important, we will send to the Postmaster or some friend, a copy of this Prospectus with the names of the present subscribers, and we ask the favor of them to indicate upon that list, without delay, which paper they will prefer. To such lists we will be glad to receive the names of new *paying* subscribers, for either paper.

Should the prospect justify it, we propose to commence the semi-weekly paper either on the 1st of December or the 1st of January. So that a prompt response is desirable, that we may be able to make the necessary arrangements.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 10, 1850.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20.—Cape Fear Steam Boat Company's lighter, Express, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1850.

THE MAILS.—On Tuesday last we received no mail north of Raleigh. The Charleston papers due on Monday came to hand.

On Wednesday, the northern mails came through. No Charleston mail.

On Thursday, all right except the Charleston papers.

On Friday, no mail north of Raleigh.

On Saturday, again no mail.

On Sunday, two of the three mails due.

On Monday, one of the two due.

The Raleigh Register, due on Saturday, has strayed off to parts unknown, and has not yet reached here.

We had some reason to hope that a remedy for some of the provoking failures had been suggested by Mr. White, the Postmaster at Raleigh, whose recommendation was promptly acted on by the Postmaster General. Mr. White having ascertained that many of the failures have occurred in consequence of the cars arriving at Gaston a few minutes after their time, proposed that the Raleigh and Gaston cars be detained at Gaston, when necessary, for an hour beyond their stipulated time of departure, and that a like detention be authorized at Raleigh, Fayetteville and Cheraw—only when necessary, and only on the days when the connection with the Western stage line at Cheraw would not be broken. The Postmaster General at once gave the necessary orders; and on the very next day, (Tuesday last at Raleigh,) the advantage was manifest; for the cars arrived there 10 minutes after the stage would have left for Fayetteville. It waited, however, and we received the mail in course. But, since Thursday, all has gone wrong again.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of profits for the last six months of *four* per cent., payable at the Principal Bank on the 1st Nov. and at the Branches 15 days thereafter.

The Stock of this Bank has materially appreciated, under the influence of its large dividends, and of the tax on interest laid by the last Legislature, which does not apply to dividends on Bank stocks, already taxed by their charters. Sales of the Stock have recently been made at $110, dividend off, equal to $114.

BANKS.—Notice is given in the Wilmington Journal of an application to the Legislature to incorporate another Bank in that town.

Also, by the President of the Commercial Bank, that the stockholders of that Bank will, at the annual meeting on the 4th Nov., take into consideration the subject of re-opening Books for subscription to the balance of the chartered capital.

Bank of Fayetteville.—The surprising prosperity, and the rapid growth into public favor, of this institution, were very forcibly illustrated a few days ago, by one of the largest stockholders in it being offered 10 per cent. for his stock, which he refused. The premium itself would have amounted to $2500.—*North Carolinian.*

IRON FOUNDRY.—An establishment of this kind has long been wanted here, and we are glad to state that Mr. Henry G. Hall has supplied the desideratum. He has erected buildings, and put up the machinery, in part, and expects in a week or two to be prepared to execute any species of Castings, and of Turning, either in Iron or Wood. He has now a Steam Engine, and a Lathe, in operation; and will soon have the remainder of his machinery. We trust that he will be liberally sustained, and that thus one more source of dependance on the North, for what we can and ought to do at home, will be removed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Daniel W. Marsh, of this county, was killed on the 12th inst., by a fall from his mule, which the feeble state of his health prevented his being able to manage.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The Northern "humanity men" are surpassing their Southern allies in their efforts for the accomplishment of a common object. A large body of the people of the North seem determined to effect the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; the Free soil papers are full of lamentations over its injustice and inhumanity; office seeking demagogues are exciting ignorant and misguided men to attempt the destruction of all protection to Southern labor, whilst with equal fury they denounce the Southern people for refusing additional protection to their own. Mass meetings are held at Hartford to express in "a calm and dignified manner their disapproval of the law," whilst with singular notions of "calmness and dignity," they denounce the law as unconstitutional, as base in its concessions to slavery, and its attempts to purchase *Northern Patriots*, for the immense sum of $5 per head! The Baptists of New York in State Convention assembled, are contented for the present to try the effects of "moral suasion"—the Michigan abolitionists resist the law by force of arms. A Whig Convention supports the cause of Seward—a Locofoco Convention nominates Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. Massachusetts is in a state of terrible excitement, and the citizens of Lowell pass with "shouts of applause," a resolution recalling slaves who have fled to Canada and promising them protection against the laws of the United States.

With all these facts in view—seeing that this excitement is not confined to ignorant fanatics, we must confess that the chances of a satisfactory adjustment have been little improved by the passage of the Compromise Bills. Humanity mongers and Slave stealers of the North have constituted themselves judges of the laws, and many men disposed to support the Constitution, yield to the popular excitement to preserve their political influence. Moderate men of both parties still support the Union, but their patriotism seems about to be rewarded with political destruction.

The Northern people seem to forget, that in preventing the execution of the laws, they are guilty of that nullification for which they thought Southern men deserved the fate of traitors. But their own words speak their condemnation—the power of the Federal Government with which they delight to threaten others may be turned against Northern as well as Southern traitors. Let them cease their violations of the Constitution—let them faithfully execute the laws for our protection, or dissolution must ensue. The repeal of the Fugitive Bill or a refusal to execute it, will put an end to all division among the Southern people;—all will insist upon a recognition of our Constitutional rights, and all will join in resistance to aggression.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Hertford,	7,484	8,312	828
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	519
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471
Wake,	21,118	28,468	5,350
	41,773	48,941	7,167

POPULATION OF NEWBERN.—The census takers report the population of Newbern at 4,650. An increase since 1840, of 1,025.

Jenny Lind arrived at Philadelphia on the 15th. The first ticket for her first Concert was bought by Mr. Root, daguerreotypist, for $650. The next sold for $12, and so on down to $3 premium.

STATE ELECTIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Ex-Gov. Aiken has been elected to Congress in the Charleston District, in the place of Mr. Holmes. The vote in Charleston was, for Aiken 1676, Holmes 881, J. S. Rhett 194.

Col. Carew, Editor of the Mercury, is elected State Senator, by a very large majority.

LOUISIANA.—Judge Bullard, Whig, has been elected to Congress, in place of Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, by a majority of 332 over Mr. Johnson.

FLORIDA.—From the returns received, it is believed that Cabell, Whig, is re-elected to Congress by an increased majority. His opponent was Major John Beard, formerly of Rowan county, N. C.

The Florida Legislature will be Whig, it is believed, and it will have a Senator to elect in place of Yulee, Loco.

OHIO.—The Locofoco candidate for Governor is elected by a majority of about 1200 to 1500.

The Legislature consists of 49 Whigs, 48 Locos, and 11 Free Soilers.

The result for Congress is, 9 Whigs, 9 Democrats, Giddings, Free-Soil, Townshend, Abolition Loco, and Johnson, Independent. In the present Congress, 7 Whigs, 11 Locos, and 3 Abolitionists.

PENNSYLVANIA.—15 Locos, and 9 Whigs are elected to Congress. In the present Congress, 13 Whigs, 10 Locos, 1 Native American.

BAD SIGNS.—Edward McCrady, Esq. of Charleston, has resigned the office of U. S. District Attorney for South Carolina, on the ground that he cannot hold an office whose duties might bring him in conflict with his higher obligations to his State.

And Hiram White, Deputy Marshal at Troy, New York, has resigned his office, because he cannot consent to aid in the execution of the fugitive slave law.

At Syracuse, the U. S. Marshal declares that he "would rob hen-roosts for a living before he would assist in carrying out the law."

At Chicago, Ill., no one can be found who will accept the appointment of Commissioner to execute the law.

On Tuesday last, a great meeting in Boston of 4000 blacks and whites, was presided over by Charles F. Adams, son of John Quincy Adams.—The Chairman hoped that no violence would be used, but trusted that measures to effect the repeal of the law would be adopted. The meeting was then entertained by Fred. Douglass, a negro fugitive, and a fit associate for the grand-son of John Adams! Incendiary resolutions were adopted and a standing committee appointed.

Mr. Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, has written a letter on both sides! He recognises fully the constitutional right of the South to recover fugitives, but thinks the present law should be modified so as to dispense with its summary mode of operation; whereby, in his opinion, Northern excitement would be allayed;—and whereby, in our opinion, the usefulness of the law would be destroyed.

Thus it is, that ultraists at both sections of the Union, are uniting in the effort to obstruct the execution of the laws, and to break up the Union. The fanatic at the North is as much an enemy to the Union as the avowed disunionist at the South. There must be a union of moderate men of all parties in both sections to preserve the Union.

STEALING vs. BUYING.—The following paragraph from the New York Express admirably hits off the character of the Abolitionists. They go for *stealing*, not for *buying*. And when one of their agents in the rogue's line gets into difficulty, they give thousands to rescue him, no doubt because they consider that the cheaper mode of operating:—

Freedom to Slaves.—In five months there have been raised in this city $3,900 for the liberation of forty slaves, thirty-nine of whom, of their own free will, have gone or go to Liberia. The Abolitionists contributed none of this money. *Per contra*, the liberty party *per se*, lately held a Convention at Cazenovia, and resolved to raise $20,000 in order to defend Chaplin from penalties of the law. This $20,000, if applied as economically as the aforsaid $3,900, would secure the freedom of two hundred slaves. Applied to Chaplin's defence, it will only be expended upon lawyers, abolition lecturers, &c. Who have been the true friends of freedom?

UNION MOVEMENTS IN ALABAMA.—We have pleasure in mentioning, that a call for a public meeting in Mobile, to sustain the Union, was signed by 500 citizens of that place, and produced what was "acknowledged by all to be the largest political meeting ever held in Mobile." The Advertiser adds, that "a large majority of the voters of Mobile county were present, and put their seal of reprobation on the odious doctrine of secession and all other schemes for the dissolution of the Union. Under the broad banner of the Union, Whigs and Democrats met harmoniously together, forgetting all party differences, and pledged themselves to each other to make common cause in defence of the constitution as it is and the Union as it is. The number present at this great meeting was estimated at 1500 to 2000, and they were all Union men. Our opponents kept away, and made every effort in their power to prevent others from going. But it was of no avail. The people were there. *Mobile has spoken, and her voice is for the Union!*"

Another encouraging sign, amidst much of a contrary tenor, is, that Wm. M. McByrde, Esq., of Marengo county, a delegate to the Nashville Convention, has resigned, and declines having anything more to do with the concern. He is led to this, by his entire satisfaction with the peace measures which passed Congress and were approved by President Fillmore. His published letter concludes with this patriotic sentiment:

"So long as the constitution of these confederated States is *preserved inviolate*, I am for the Union at all hazards and to the *last* extremity."

GREAT MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail which left Philadelphia on Saturday night the 12th, was robbed of three bags made up in New York, containing the letters for Raleigh and the South, Richmond, Va., and Wheeling and the West. It is supposed that $100,000 in Bank notes were taken. It is supposed that the robbers entered the mail car by means of false keys, in the outskirts of Philadelphia, where a short curve rendered a slow movement necessary; that they threw out the three bags and hastily jumped out before the cars got under full headway again. The three bags, empty, were found in a field near that curve, with about a barrel of open letters; and checks, drafts, small boxes which appear to have contained jewelry, book-marks, love-gifts, keepsakes, &c. were scattered about in profusion.

Among the opened letters several for persons in Raleigh are mentioned.

Five persons were arrested on Tuesday, on suspicion of being the robbers. They are all foreigners, and a gallows-looking set. They were committed for trial. No money has been found.

The Salisbury Watchman concurs in opinion with the Ashborough Herald, that it would be more profitable for our Plank Road to go to Salem than to Salisbury, and that the change would bring more trade to Fayetteville. The Watchman does not believe that the change would be seriously resisted by the Stockholders in that quarter.

The Virginia State Convention for amending the Constitution met at Richmond on the 14th.—The Hon. John Y. Mason was elected President, without opposition, and S. D. Whittle Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Look out for the Scoundrel.

Owing to the great extent of our territory, and the sparseness of our population, the most ordinary rogues are often able to impose successfully on the community. But the plausible and accomplished seldom fail under any circumstances to practice successfully their dishonest arts. One of the most specious and artful of the profession has just been compelled to leave this place, where he has been staying two weeks, and deceiving many persons. He calls himself Lieut. Don Carlos Valencia, of the 4th Regiment Lancers of Puebla, Mexico; claims to be son of Col. Valencia, and nephew of Gen. Valencia of Mexico. He professes to have served through the whole of the last war, and claims to have received several honorable wounds. His appearance is very prepossessing, his carriage erect and military, his dress outwardly neat, his manners, especially in the company of ladies, gentle, refined and insinuating. He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has rather pale or dark complexion, black hair and eyes, good teeth, small feet and hands, and wore when here a moustache and small imperial. He speaks English fluently, and with a foreign accent, and is about 25 or 26 years old, though he says he is only 21. He has three scars near and under right side of the chin, which he says are bullet marks, and a bullet scar on the left thigh. He seems to suffer from hemorrhage of the lungs, caused, as he said until detected, by an imbedded wound in one of them.—He also affects to be deranged at times, and counterfeits admirably the ravings of insanity. He also uses opium freely. He is remarkably fluent and ready in conversation, and quite interesting as a narrator of adventures. He was fully identified just before he left as the same person who, as an exiled Cuban, insinuated himself into the confidence of some of the good people of Newark, Del., and afterwards absconded with a watch and money. He is an exceedingly plausible and artful fellow, and well fitted to impose on even the least credulous. He wore, while here, a pair of black pantaloons, with a red and gold stripe on the outside of each leg. Let the public look out for him. He was started to Raleigh from here, and will probably go to Charleston, as he had tickets to that place. Editors of newspapers will do well to introduce this *enterprising* gentleman to the public. FAYETTEVILLE.

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The intelligence by the Hibernia caused a slight impulse in the market, which subsequently became lively. Favorable news from India reached Liverpool on Friday, which gave an animated tone to the market, the day's sales being 10,000 bales, closing firm at prices current when the Europa sailed. The week's sales amount to 44,600 bales, of which 30,000 were American. Speculators took 20,000, and Exporters 2650.

The political news is unimportant. There is a great stir upon the subject of ocean steam navigation. The City of Glasgow steamer has been purchased to run between Liverpool and Philadelphia, in connection with another. It is stated that the Cunard new line of Propellers will run between Glasgow and New York direct.

The war in the Duchies has been renewed with vigor, the Holsteiners having the advantage, but without any important result.

The wife of the Hon. Henry A. Wise (daughter of Hon. John Sargeant of Philadelphia,) died suddenly on the night of the 15th. Mr. Wise was attending the State Convention at Richmond, and the first intimation he had of her illness was the news of her death.

ENERGETIC.—The Norfolk Beacon states that up to Saturday the 12th inst. seven and a third miles of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road were re-laid with the T rail. This is going ahead with remarkable vigor.

When that road shall be completed, (and it is required by law to be done by March next, we believe,) there is no question about its commanding far the greatest portion of the travel. It is intended to connect with it on the Chesapeake Bay the very best Boats, and at the South end it is to be continued to some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. It will then be the quickest and most pleasant, and probably cheapest, land route between North and South.

MANUFACTURES.—Since our last we have heard of the stoppage of the largest cotton factory at the Union Works, Maryland, by which over 200 hands have been thrown out of employment; and of the recent discharge of over 100 hands at the Patapsco factory, which is running half its machinery about three-quarters time. Two other factories at the Union Works will continue, as heretofore, to work half time. The Thistle, Laurel, and Granite Factories, in the same State, have stopped. The Savage Factory is running three quarters speed, at about 25 per cent. reduction of wages. The Sykesville Factory is running but a portion of the week. In one neighborhood some 600 persons have thus been thrown out of employment within a few weeks.

All this is because our people think it best to "buy where they can buy cheapest." This employs the pauper labor of Europe, at the expense of the laborers of America.

MARRIED,

In Rockfish Village, on Thursday evening, 26th ult., by Rev. Simpson Jones, Mr. DUNCAN HENDERSON, of this county, to Miss MARGARET ARNETT. Also, on the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN A. ARNETT to Miss EMILY MESSER, of Rockfish Village.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Wake County, on the 10th inst., from a fall of about fifteen feet from his Gin house door, DAVID HINTON, Senior, in the 80th year of his age, father of Maj. C. L. Hinton, Treasurer of the State.

In Autauga county, Ala., on the 20th ult., Col. WM. R. PICKETT, aged 73 years. Col. Pickett was a native of Anson county, N. C., from which he removed 32 years ago. He had served as Sheriff of Anson, member of the State Legislature, and Assessor and Collector of direct Taxes, by appointment of President Madison. In Alabama he was repeatedly elected to both branches of the Legislature, and was three times chosen Presidential Elector.

In Bladen county, on the 13th instant, CHAS. OWEN, son of A. A. Brown, Editor of the Chronicle, aged 16 months.

Second Fall Stock.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a very large stock of fresh goods, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description;—HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

The above goods have been recently selected with much care and will be offered at low prices for cash or good paper.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42-6w

Carolinian and Cummunicator 6 times.

GEN. TWIGGS'S MIXTURE,

Or Grey Hair Exterminator.

THIS remarkable and almost incredibly successful remedy is said to have been discovered in the following manner: When Gen. Twiggs was in Mexico, during the late war with that country, he was troubled with a cutaneous affection of the head. He applied to a physician, who prescribed a wash. After using it four or five weeks his hair—which was very thick and perfectly white—turned back to exactly its natural color. It was also found that it would entirely and almost at once stop the hair from falling out.

For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

October 21, 1850. 42-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices.

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

McBride, one of the abolition Wesleyan preachers, who was lately arrested and held to bail for his appearance at Forsythe Superior Court, for preaching incendiary abolition sermons, had his trial this week. We learn by a gentleman who was there, that he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay $1,000, to one year's imprisonment, two hours in the pillory, and twenty lashes on the bare back. He has taken an appeal, however, and of course the execution of this sentence will be delayed until a final decision. McBride's cotemporary, Mr. Crook, was acquitted. *Salisbury Watchman.*

EMIGRATION.—The Greensborough Patriot says that 643 persons passed through that place on their way to the West within the last 30 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 22.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Dato, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	8½ a 9	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12½ a 12¾	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	70 a 75	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	6¾ a 7	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Cotton 12½ to 12¾. Flour scarce and in demand at 6¾ to 7. Corn scarce at 70 to 75. Bacon dull at 8½ to 9.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 68 to 75. No Fayetteville Flour arriving. Lard 8 to 8½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 00 to 11 50. Turpentine—Virgin and Yellow Dip 2 15 to 2 20; Hard 1 15. Tar 1 50. Spirits Turpentine 26. No sales of Timber.

At New York, on Thursday, cotton closed dull. At Charleston, cotton 12¾ to 13¼, a slight decline. Flour 5¾ to 5¾.

Total receipts of cotton 148,499 bales, against 142,732 last year.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW FIRKINS BUTTER, superior article, for sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

Oct. 22, 1850. 42-3w

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Hewqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

7,366 ACRES of LAND

For Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to move to the West, offers for sale the following

Tracts of LAND,

Lying in the County of Cumberland:

One tract containing 3 751 acres, 300 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large portion of the Wood Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton. There are also about 250 acres valuable Swamp, a portion of which is now cleared, and cannot be surpassed, for fertility and productiveness, by any lands in this section of the State. The remainder of said tract is well timbered with Pine, suitable for saw and turpentine purposes. There are three comfortable Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-buildings; a Mill, running two saws capable of cutting from 4 to 500,000 feet of Lumber in the year; and a good Grist Mill. The location is perfectly healthy, and is about fifteen miles above Fayetteville.

One other tract containing 1700 acres Pine Land, equal to any in the county for Timber and Turpentine purposes, lying within three miles of the River.

One other tract containing 1500 acres Pine Land, lying on both sides of Big Rockfish Creek, well adapted to the Timber and Turpentine business.

One other tract containing 415 acres, lying immediately on the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of Henry Elliot, Esq. and James McKethan, equal to any lands in point of fertility on the River, 120 acres of which are now cleared and under good fence.

The first named tract can be so divided as to form three settlements. Terms will be made accommodating.

The Lands will be shown to persons wishing to purchase, by myself or my son J. S. Williams.

ALEX'R WILLIAMS.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his

Plantation

In Robeson county, 15 miles South of Lumberton, on the Georgetown Road, containing 2000 acres, 600 of which are under the highest cultivation.

The Farm is beautifully situated, at the junction of Hog and Ashpole Swamps. The Dwelling House is a large and commodious one, remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. There is on the place an excellent Store House and Doctor Shop. A Store has been kept here for the past four years, and it cannot be excelled in the country for business. Also, a Mill, Cotton Gin, and Press.

The Lands are as good for Corn, Cotton, &c. as any in the lower part of the State. It is well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, the mountains not excepted. I have been living on the place for the past fifteen years, and never have had a case of fever in my family.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase Land will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell; or in my absence, call upon G. H. Floyd and J. T. Harrington, on the premises, who are authorised to make sale of the same.

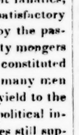
Address me at Leesville P. O., Robeson.

HINANT FAULK.

White House, Robeson Co., N. C., 42-6w
October 14, 1850.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

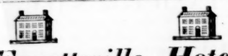
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.



SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neats-foot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Var



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augurs; mill, crescent and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.

August 17, 1850. 33tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B. Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Bysbop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Banker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

NEW *Fall and Winter GOODS.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, *New York.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U. States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S *Series of School Histories.*

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

August 2, 1850. 34-3m

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girondoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

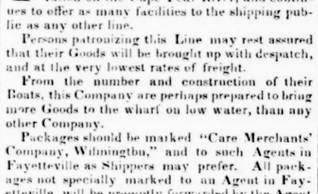
We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

REMOVAL.

H. Branson & Son

HAVE removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Underwood, five doors West of the Market House, North side Hay street, where they have opened a very extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Which they invite all to call and examine.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36tf

Northern Flour.

25 BBLS. Extra sup. FAMILY FLOUR. 25 ditto prime No. 3 Mackerel.

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33-16wp

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, } 37tf
Sept. 12, 1850. }

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

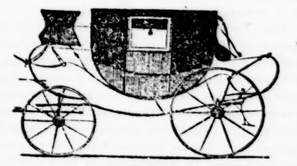
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and hence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS is often AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THILVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1848. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections